

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—No. 880.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM, LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburg with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macconn.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowler esq. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 18th day of December 1800, to wit: 2900 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Springs, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rublammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,

Thos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

SPRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollected. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.

Fayette, May 27, 1803.

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE, Replevin Bonds, Blank Notes, Sheriff's Bonds, Confiscable's blanks, Blank Deeds, &c. &c.

CHEAP GOODS

FOR CASH IN HAND.

SEITZ & JOHNSON

HAVE RECEIVED

Drab, } Superfine Cloths,
Brown, }
Blue, }
Mixed, }
White, } Cassimere.
Blue, }
Drab, }
Counterpanes,
Furniture Dimity,
Fancy cord,
Extra Silk Gloves,
3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 & 5 lb. Pins,
Corking do.
Apron Check,
Girth Webb,
Beaver Gloves,
Post Paper,
Silk Binding,
Fringe,
Cotton Socks and Stockings,
Ink Powder,
Sewing Silk,
Coat Moles,
Nuns' Thread,
Clouts and Tacks,
Fish Hooks,
Thimbles,
Awl Blades,
Handsaw Files,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Smelling Bottles,
Knitting Pins,
Gun Flints,
Tumblers,
Salt Cellars,
Large White Plates,
Blue and Green do.
Cups and Saucers,
Bowls, Mugs, and Pitchers,
Wine Glasses,
Card of elegant Pen Knives,
Ladies' Elastic Garters,
Sattin Shoes,
An elegant assortment of Neck-lace,
A few set of Cast Weights.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

A very extensive and well chosen Cargo of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARD

GLASS,

QUEEN'S &

CHINA

IRON MONGERY,

CUTLERY,

SADDLERY, &c.

Is expected to arrive in all next month.

Lexington, 31st May, 1803.

A large quantity of SALT

PETRE wanted, enquire as above:

FLAX & HEMP SEED.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB,

WILL purchase a quantity of FLAX and HEMP SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington; for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandize.

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1803.

STRAYED from the plantation

of Mr. James Gray, near Lexington,

A BAY HORSE,

Five years old, near fifteen hands high, a large head, his mane hangs on both sides of his neck, branded on the near shoulder and buttock I B, that, on the shoulder appears like I D from only half the impression being made with iron; he is low in flesh. Any person who will give information of said horse, or that he is recovered to Mr. James Gray, or at Mr. Alexander Parker's store in Lexington, Mr. George Cotton on the Frankfort road, shall be rewarded for their trouble and all expences paid by

JOHN S. HUNTER.

Frankfort, July 14th, 1803.

BOURBON CIRCUIT.

May Term, 1803.

John Todd, Complainant,

Against

John Edwards, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on motion of complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 3d day of the next November term and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this State for eight weeks successively, another copy posted at the door of the court-house, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy,

THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court.

June Term, 1803.

Thomas Bodley, complainant,

Against

Samuel Byers, and the children of John Byers, heirs and legatees of Joseph Byers, dec. and John Parker and Robert Todd, executors, Elizabeth Parker, widow, Mary Parker, James Parker, Elizabeth Parker, Robert Parker, John Todd Parker, and Andrew William Porter Parker, heirs and legatees of Robert Parker, dec. (all of said heirs being infants under the age of 21 years, by Archd. McIlvaine sen. their guardian,) and John Maxwell, John McDowell, Robert Megowan, Henry Marshall and Robert Patterson, trustees for the Lexington Presbyterian Congregation.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Samuel Byers and the children of John Byers having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that a copy of this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington.

A Copy, Teste

THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

The Matchless History of

JOSEPH & HIS BROTHERS

for sale at this office.

Price 9d.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and

hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave

to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above

business next door to Mr. Boggs's,

opposite Capt. Marshall's tavern,

Main street. He has just received

from Philadelphia, a quantity of first

quality imported Boot Legs and

English Ben Soals. Any gentleman

may be furnished with Boots or

Shoes, done in the neatest and best

manner, and on the shortest notice,

by applying as above.

Lexington, July 8, 1803.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with the com-

missioners appointed by the county

court of Montgomery, at my house,

on the Sycamore fork of Tate creek,

on the eighth day of August next,

it being the second Monday in said

month, in order to perpetuate testi-

mony and establish the special calls

in two entries made in the name of

William Shannon, to wit: "May

29th, 1780—Wm. Shannon assignee,

enters five hundred and sixty acres

upon a treasury warrant, on a branch

emptying into the Blue Lick fork,

on the South side, about twelve miles

from said lick, including a cabin

built by Samuel T. Johnston." Also

five hundred and sixty acres, on the

head of the above mentioned branch,

near the knobs, including another

cabin built by said Tumbleston and

company; and adjourn from day to

day, until all things concerning the

premises be done according to law.

JOHN HANKS.

July 11th, 1803.

PROPOSALS

By JACOB E. LEHR,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN APPEAL

To all that doubt or disbelieve the

Truths of the Gospel,

whether they be

Deists, Arians, Socinians, or Nominal

Christians.

In which

The true Grounds and Reasons of the

whole Christian Faith and Life,

are plainly and fully de-

monstrated.

By ***** A. M.

The Third Edition.

THE Editor has declined giving the Author's name, for the same reason as that given by John Payne, who, speaking of our Author in the Preface of a Book he had translated from the Latin, says—

"As the fittest key to unlock the treasures of this Heavenly Book, and lay them open to common use, it may be necessary to shew, in general, the Ground and Nature of CHRISTIAN REDEMPTION; and it can scarcely be done with more power of conviction, than in the following extracts, from the writings of a great divine, whose name is not mentioned, because names have been known to endear error, and to keep the eyes shut, from the sight of truth."

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work will contain upwards of 100 pages, large Duodecimo; printed on a Type of which this is a specimen, and on good paper.

II. The price to subscribers will be Fifty Cents, each copy—One moiety at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the work.

III. It shall be put to Press as soon as 250 Copies are subscribed for, and finished without delay.

IV. Subscribers' names shall be added as Patrons of the work.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Fayette county, made at their last June term, in a suit wherein Innis B. Brent and Thomas Love are complainants, and Willon Hunt and others are defendants—

will be sold for ready money, at Pot-
lethwait's tavern, in Lexington, on the third day of August next, Two UNIMPROVED IN LOTS,

Situated in the said town, on Mill street, opposite to the lots of Henry Clay and Thomas Hart jun. The

State of the title will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES MORRISON,

WILLIAM LEAVY,

JOHN W. HUNT,

11th July 1803.

LEWIS SANDERS & CO.

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia; a fresh assortment of elegant and fashionable

FANCY GOODS.

A general assortment of Hardware, iron-mongery, &c. China Tea sets complete and other China wares. Glass and Queens' Ware. A good assortment of Groceries, Madeira and Sherry Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Acid, best Spanish Indigo and other dye stuffs. Shad, Mackerel, and Herrings. Wool and Cotton Cards. White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Whiting and Chalk; Prussian Blue, Patent Yellow.

FOR SALE

200 Acres of Land, a good Fulling Mill, with all its utensils on Howard's creek, Clarke county. Also, a first rate Seat for a Merchant Mill, with the Dam and Race and a place for the Mill all ready, and plenty of Stone on the spot for building.

A good Dwelling House, Still House, and other improvements. Excellent Springs that never fail. There is 21 feet fall can be had, and plenty of water in the season for two pair of stones. It is within two miles of Boonsborough, and the same of Combs's ware-house, and good waggon roads to each. Some indulgence can be given the purchaser, and part property taken. A general warranty deed will be given, and further particulars made known by the subscriber, living on the place.

WM. TAYLOR.

N. B. The Fulling Business will still be carried on as usual. *6tf

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 11th instant, out of my stable, in Lexington, a Chestnut Sorrel HORSE,

Fifteen and a half hands high, four years old last spring, a natural trotter, shod all round a star on his forehead, a small white spot on his neck, on the near side; he is a strong, well turned horse, with a round body; his head and neck much inferior to his other parts. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, provided the thief is brought to justice, or Ten Dollars for the horse only.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington, July 12, 1803.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 24th, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Proposals will be received at Vincennes, by the Governor of the Indiana Territory, until the 30th day of September next ensuing, for Leasing, for the term of Three Years, commencing on the 1st day of December 1803, the SALT SPRINGS near the Wabash, lately ceded by the Indians to the United States.

The following conditions will be required on the part of the United States. Viz.

I. No rent shall be demanded for the first year of the lease; but the lessees shall pay to the United States, one thousand bushels, equal to fifty thousand pounds merchantable salt, for the annual rent of each succeeding year: the salt to be delivered at the works, in such quantities, and at such time and times within the year, as shall be fixed by the terms of the lease.

II. The lessees shall establish, within the first year, kettles, for the purpose of making salt of the aggregate contents of at least eight thousand gallons; and they shall, within the second year, increase the quantity to fifteen thousand gallons, and during the remainder of the lease, keep up and employ kettles of the said aggregate contents of fifteen thousand gallons: the kettles remaining on hand at the expiration of the lease, to be valued and paid for to the lessees, if the lease shall not be renewed.

III. The lessees shall be bound, annually, and each year after the end of the first year, to manufacture at least the quantity of salt which shall be agreed on by the terms of the lease; and to sell the whole quantity which, during the four years of their lease, they shall manufacture, at a price not greater than that fixed by the said terms: and in order to prevent any combination or evasion, the United States reserve to themselves the right of purchasing the whole at that price.

IV. For the purpose of affording the lessees in the purchase of kettles, and erection of the works, the United States shall advance two thousand five hundred dollars; to be repaid at the end of the lease, with interest, at the rate of six per cent. a year, from the expiration of the first year of the lease.

V. The lessees shall give bond with approved security, for the fulfilment of the agreement, and for the repayment of the money.

The persons who intend to lease, will state in the proposals, the quantity of salt which they will agree to make annually, and the price at which they will engage to sell the same: it being intended, the other terms being equal, and the security indisputable, to lease the spring to those who shall engage to sell the greatest quantity of salt at the lowest price.

Should any persons, otherwise desirous to lease, think the quantity of kettles, as stated in the second article, to be greater than they can establish; they may, in their proposals, state the quantity, expressed in gallons of the contents, which they would agree to establish and keep up.

ALBERT GALLATIN,

Secretary of the Treasury.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING,

And MANIFESTS,

For sale at this Office.

IF ever a nation had reason to admire its constitution, to applaud its administration, and to express the profoundest gratitude to the Father of the Universe for the unparalleled felicity it enjoys, America is that nation. If ever a part of a community had motives of gratitude to the whole, the union of all the republican interest in the United States in expressing their sensibility on the violation of our right to navigate the Mississippi, and the moderate and firm, the prompt and prudent measures adopted by our executive, to restore to us our natural advantages, must claim our grateful acknowledgements. The clamours of a party really hostile to the growth and prosperity of this western part of the union, but affecting an ardent zeal in our cause, have been fully understood, and duly appreciated. Mortified at the failure of their deep-laid projects of aggrandizement and ambition—racked with envy, at the growing prosperity of our affairs under the wise and frugal administration of a republican executive—alarmed at the increasing confidence inspired by the growth of our commerce, the extension of our manufactures, and the reduction of the public burthens, the faction, already wicked, became desperate; and WAR with all its horrors, was willingly offered as the means of producing a change in the administration. The distorted features of their prodigal policy became visible through the thin veil of affected patriotism. Their sanguinary projects, their wild & visionary schemes, were detected and exposed by a republican phalanx, whose march has been firm and dignified; whose path has led to peace, liberty, and an extension of our empire. The calumnies of federalism have appeared in their genuine deformity—the productions of their leaders have proved to be but the dreams of lying prophets. The republican Jefferson has been pronounced a *disorganizer*;—and yet he has acquired and will ever long organize a territory capable of adding new and flourishing states to our confederation. He has been accused of being *unfriendly to commerce*.—By his wise and prudent policy, the commerce of the fairest and most promising part of the union has been forever secured. He has been represented as *unfriendly to the interests*, and disposed to abandon the rights of the western country. The memorial presented by Mr. Livingston—the mission of Monroe, and the success of the negotiation, have falsified these base aspersions. His enemies have accused him of a wish to excite dissensions between the Eastern and Southern States, and ultimately to dismember the union—Under his administration the bonds of union have been strengthened, and the *productive and carrying* States united by removing every obstacle to commerce, by securing a safe road for our shipping on every sea, and a profitable market for our productions in every port. It has been insinuated that he was *unfriendly to religion*. Let the religious society which has been persecuted, or the religious opinion which has been proscribed, or the individual who has been restrained in his devotions, be produced in proof of the assertion. With an administration thus tolerant, attached to the constitution, alive to the interest of all the States, friendly to manufactures and commerce, and pursuing a system at once frugal and firm, but moderate and specific, is it not extraordinary that an opposition should exist? Is it not astonishing, that in the western country, which under the late administration was almost outlawed—subjected to odious excises and oppressive direct taxes, threatened with a standing army to crush the genius of Freedom, and curb the liberty of the press, and where fifty cockaded aristocrats lately larded in over 20,000 freemen, the open advocates of that detestable system, few in number, and feeble in talents, should yet impudently ask the suffrages of the people, and aim at the first offices in our government. The moderation which characterizes republicans, and the hardness of federalism, can alone account for the presumption of the pitiful remnant of the party. But let not their hopes revive. It is only by penitence, and a complete abandonment of their political heresies, that they can ever hope to be admitted into the confidence of the people of Kentucky. The wounds inflicted on us by federalism, have been too deep. The benefits derived from a republican administration too conspicuous, to permit us to revert to the former, or withhold our support from the latter. We are not to be deceived by designing federalists. We can distinguish between toleration and confidence. To the former the enemies of our administration are entitled—to the latter they can have no well grounded pretensions.

A PLAIN FARMER.

COMMUNICATION.

AT a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Woodford, in the town of Versailles, convened for the purpose of celebrating the 27th anniversary of American Independence, the following address was delivered by TUNSTALL QUARLES, Esq. and appeared productive of that unanimity of sentiment among the audience, which ought to characterize the day.

WHILST many of the citizens of the United States who have long retained the peaceable enjoyment of their occupations, are this day celebrating the anniversary of American Independence; let us who now stand upon ground recently trodden by nature's savages, and the beasts of the forest, assert our privileges, a right obtained and a felicity arising from the commemoration of which was anticipated by many of the brave and patriotic sons of Columbia, who sacrificed their youthful vigour, their property, and finally their lives to effect the attainment of this invaluable blessing we are now participating. When I call to recollection the motives which gave birth to the resolutions entered into this day twenty-seven years since, my breast glows with sensations of attachment to those heroes, who under the benign influence of a kind Providence, performed that which astonished the Eastern Monarchies, and repelled the united efforts of Great Britain—Cheerfully did the united colonists of all classes resign their employments and engage in the general contest, of repelling innovations committed upon their rights, and establishing that liberty and independence, we at present enjoy. But happy thrice happy my fellow citizens, more the alarm of war is sounded through our land—no more the trumpet is blown to animate you to battle; the crimson military atmosphere is now become azure and serene—peace, tranquility, industry and innocence pervade our territory, the preservation of which ought to interest every individual to effect which (whilst foreign potentates sacrifice real interest to national splendor) let us remain citizens of the United States—observing a firm neutrality, consistent with the patriotism and dignity of '76; believing that should our commerce and manufacturing be confined to our own boundaries, from the fertility of our soil, and economical industry of our inhabitants, we might support republican respectability; not intimating but republican is entitled to all the tribute of respect we are capable of conferring upon it; but happy for this form of government, it is not attended with the splendid habiliments and decorated pomp inseparable in more arbitrary institutions, consequently, the rarities of the East, and spoils and ravages of foreign countries, will not be as loudly called for.

My young countrymen, to you I particularly address myself, presuming it vain to admonish the aged, but should any thing be delivered by which they may profit, I shall be more than successful. Whilst all foreign climes, except a few Pirates upon the Mediterranean, court our peace, and wait their friendship to our shores, let it not be interrupted by internal commotions—let not violent parties, headed by unprincipled demagogues lead you astray—demagogues similar to those of Greece and Rome, who sacrificed the virtue and innocence of their country, at the shrine of avarice and ambition.

Let us ever keep in remembrance the intention of our constitution. As our government is framed upon virtuous principles, it is necessary that the constituted authority of our country should be composed of wise, honest, economical citizens, sincerely attached to representative republicanism; let this be the grand criterion by which we are to be governed in choosing the delegated power; and let the persons who utter the names of democrat and aristocrat, or federalist and republican, with an intention to disunite the people of America, receive that share of reprehension, which party spirit in all republics justly merits. Let those that have been assiduous in preserving the rights and liberties of freemen ever be entitled to a respectable suffrage when importuned to represent their country. On the contrary, whenever a man by imposition, has bridged our personal rights, or loosed with unhallowed hands the purse-strings of our treasury, and contaminated his fingers with base and unmerited fees, never enjoy the privilege of committing similar depredations, when left to our decision—let us always observe a firm independence, attacking ourselves to no parties in all their whimsical and malevolent excesses, party spirit invariably, producing prejudice and ambition, which incapacitates the mind to judge aright. To enable us to oppose the insatiable and ensnaring vociferations and intrigues of designing and wicked men, let us be wise in improving our time, by the acquisition of useful knowledge—Wisdom being what ennobles and dignifies the souls of freemen, and ignorance and its concomitant Superstition, what envelopes the mind, and makes easy the progress and establishments of despotic and arbitrary power—and if we will to perpetuate the former, and abandon to oblivion the latter, let us attain a degree of understanding, which will produce an opinion of our own, founded upon impartial disquisition—let us individually consider ourselves the price of a hard-earned independence—let in us, my citizens, be revived the principles of '76—Our Fathers who displayed dispositions worthy of remembrance, during the period that patriotic heroism and injured innocence dare raise their long-depressed heads are either slumbering in the silence of the tomb, or attended with infirmities incident to old age, that has devoted the morning of its days in toils and fatigues, inseparable

from warriors in liberating themselves from unjust and tyrannical oppression. Let us realize that the subsequent felicity of America, depends upon the conduct of us who have not shared in the dangers and hardships in obtaining the independence we at present celebrate—so long as those personages who partook of the burden of loosening the shackles of monarchy, and unriveting the manacles of tyranny, bear a conspicuous portion of the administration of our government, the advantages of liberty will be justly appreciated; and if we, who have only learnt the circumstances of their oppression from the history of our country, or a narrative detailed by some of the patriots who witnessed the contest, will keep alive the spirit of patriotism which irradiated the United Colonies in '76—we may hope for, and expect a long continuation of this inestimable right of convening & revering the anniversary and memory of the heroes of our freedom.

As moderation and clemency should be prominent features in all representative governments, never let us recede from them—As governors, let the petitions of our constituents, peaceably and rationally remonstrating for a redress or exonerating of their grievances, be attended to, and our wisdom and influence exerted for the attainment of it. On the contrary, as governed, never let us complain and wish a change of measure, which upon impartial examination appear to be of general advantage. In the great political body of the nation we are but a small branch, therefore let us adopt this maxim, that the public good is of more importance than local interest; though when we are thoroughly convinced of any infraction committed upon our rights, let moderation be observed in endeavoring to change or alleviate that irritation; as the intention of remonstrances is to persuade, and convince the propriety of the grievances we petition for a redress of, the most efficient method should be pursued, which is mildly and peaceably stating the inconveniences adopted by the constituted authority, and then asking for an alteration or abolition of them.

May we always support the authority and dignity of our government—let us never pluck one feather from the Eagle of our country—may its head be reared aloft, and its eyes pry into the cabinet of those nations, who may wish to dismember the political union of our country; and upon our ruin, establish a system which the whim of the moment, or rancour of despotism may think proper to devise—may its wings hover us in prosperity and peace, and prove a fortification in calamity and war.

My fellow citizens, by adhering to the principles endeavored to be inculcated this day, with you I anticipate the satisfaction of convening under the tree of liberty, and rallying round the standard of our independence many succeeding anniversaries.

With you, and all America, I rejoice in the re-establishment of our privileges on the Mississippi, and with the late innovation committed upon the commerce of the inhabitants West of the Allegheny may be productive of regulations respecting the deposit of American produce, not subject to the controul or caprice of any nation, unless attached by treaty to the territory of the United States; may that peace and harmony exist upon the present occasion, which are the characteristics of wise freemen, and convince enthroned tyrants, that what would be the destruction and ruin of their countries, is the boast and glory of AMERICA.

The Declaration of the king of England, containing his cause of complaint against the French government, is too long for publication in our paper—they are abridged in the New-York Herald as follows:—

1. That certain injurious restrictions which had been laid on the English commerce during the last war, had still been continued and enforced with increased severity, extending in some cases to actual violence offered to their vessels and property.

2. The very extraordinary measure of sending over to England certain persons, among whom were military men, for the professed purpose of residing in the most considerable seaport towns of both England and Ireland, in the character of commercial agents or consuls, but as would seem with the real design that they should act as spies. It is even stated, that it had been discovered that some of them were furnished with instructions to obtain the soundings of the harbours, & to procure military surveys. Which circumstances, it is observed, ought to be considered as "decisive indications of the dispositions and intentions" of the French government.

3. It is said the system of violence, aggression and aggrandizement which had characterized the proceedings of the different governments of France during the last war, had been continued with but little disguise since its termination; that a French army had been kept up in Holland against their will, and in defiance of the remonstrances of the Batavian government, and in repugnance to the letter of these solemn treaties; that the French have invaded the territory and violated the independence of the Swiss in defiance of the treaty of Lunéville; that they have annexed to their dominions Piedmont, Parma and Placentia, and the island of Elbe, without allowing any provision for the king of

Sardinia, whom they have deposed of the most valuable part of his territory, though bound by a solemn engagement to attend to his interests and provide for his establishment.

4. That although his majesty was warranted in considering it to be the determination of the French government to violate those articles of the treaty of peace, which stipulated for the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire, and of the Ionian islands, and consequently that he would not have been justified in evacuating the island of Malta; yet that the alternative presented by the French government in language peremptory and menacing, was "The evacuation of Malta or the renewal of War."

5. That his majesty's crown and his people have been openly insulted by a report of a French officer, which had been organized by the French government as an official report.

6. The affrontive conduct of the first consul to the English ambassador, at his audience, in presence of most of the sovereigns and states of Europe.

7. The indignity offered the country in the communication of the first consul of France to the legislative body, in which he affirmed, "That Great Britain cannot singly contend against the power of France." An assertion which being advanced as the solemn official act of a government and thereby meant to be avowed to all other powers in Europe, must be considered a defiance publicly offered his majesty and his people.

8. The manifesto which the French minister insisted on having inserted in a Hamburg new paper, containing a most gross and opprobrious libel against his majesty. [For this manifesto see Ken. Gaz. of June 14.]

9. The indignity offered his majesty & the English nation in the requisition made by the French government, that the laws and constitution of the country should be changed, relative to the liberty of the press.

10. The calls which the French government have on several occasions made upon him to violate the laws of hospitality, with respect to persons who had found an asylum within his dominions. The conclusion of this state paper is particularly striking and impressive. "His majesty is actuated by no disposition to interfere in the internal concerns of any other state; by no projects of conquest and aggrandizement; but solely by a sense of what is due to the honor of his crown, and the interests of his people, and by an anxious desire to obstruct the further progress of a system which, if not resisted, may prove fatal to every part of the civilized world."

LONDON, May 15.

Russia, Austria & Prussia, have feverally declared their intentions to preserve the strictest neutrality in the coming war. Prussia has denied the assertion made in most of the foreign journals, that she meditated the occupation of Hanover, and the shutting up of the Elbe and Weser against the commerce of England, his majesty declaring that he will preserve the free navigation of those rivers, and maintain the independence and neutrality of Hanover. Communication to this effect was received by the Regency on the 26th ult. and dispatched to London.

The British Cabinet, in its recent discussions with the Consular Government, confessed, in the event of war between the two countries, to consider Spain and Holland as neutral powers, provided France did not make them partake in the contest; but Bonaparte is stated to have declared that all Europe ought to make it a common cause with France, and that in justice to Europe he would not forego any possible means for our annoyance. The proposition does honor to the equity and humanity of our Court, and its rejection is perfectly consistent with the policy of our enemy.

When his majesty's message was read in the house of Lords on the 16th, Earl Stanhope rose and made a speech, which contained the following remarkable passage. He rejoiced, that the consideration of the official papers, was delayed a few days, "because the interim would afford an opportunity, of discussing a subject of the most vital importance; that the French government were in possession of a plan, received from an American gentleman, whereby they would be enabled to effect the destruction of the fleets of this country, by means which our admirals could not prevent, and of the practicability of which he was as sure as of his existence."

He said that near six months before he had communicated the subject to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and told him, that by the projected plan, even the channel of the Thames might be destroyed; & suggested a remedy, by sinking ships therein!!!

No answer was made to the speech from any quarter of the house, and we suspect the good Earl is a little weak in the upper story.

LITERARY FAIR.

At a special meeting of the American Company of Bookfellers, it was moved and carried in the affirmative, that the following resolution be published:—

Resolved, that this Company, at its next meeting, in June 1804, will bestow five medals, in the manner, and on the conditions following, viz.

1. For any volume, of at least one hundred pages, which shall be determined by a committee to be appointed for that purpose, to be the most elegant specimen of printing, produced to the company and executed with American types, and American paper, a gold medal.

2. For the next in point of elegance, a large silver medal.

3. For the third, a small silver medal.

[N. B. When of two rival works, the merit of execution was equal, a large one shall be considered as entitled to a preference over a small one.]

4. For the most elegant specimen of Bookbinding, executed with American materials, gold leaf excepted, a large silver medal.

5. For the next, a small silver medal.

Signed by order, MATHEW CAREY, Pres't.

The Transylvania Philosophical Society,

CONVENES on Friday, the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the usual place.

John Tilford jun. Sec'y.

Lex. July 26, 1803.

N. B. Officers are to be chosen for the ensuing year.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the KENTUCKY JOCKEY CLUB, is requested, at the house of John Postlethwait, in Lexington, at four o'clock in the afternoon, of Monday the 8th of August. The subscribers are requested to be punctual in their attendance either in person or by proxy. 2 July 20, 1803.

The Subscribers to the SWEETSTAKES,

To be run this Fall, ARE requested to meet at the house of Mr. John Postlethwait, Lexington, on the first Monday in September, in order to fix on the ground to run on, and close the subscription. The subscription paper will be in the hands of Major Wagon, with whom any person wishing to run a horse may enter at any time previous to said first of September.

Thomas Stables, Lexington, July 21, 1803.

NOTICE,

THAT we shall meet with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under the act of assembly, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts for processioning lands," at Thomas's station, on the head of Kennedy's creek, on the 17th day of August next, then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to establish the improvement and special calls in an entry, made in the name of Joseph Kennedy, on preemption warrant, on the 8th day of June, in the year 1780; and amended on the 20th day of December, in the year 1782—and also, on the same day to proceed down said Kennedy's creek to the improvement of John Kennedy (son of John) to establish the identity thereof, by the testimony of witnesses, and also, the special calls in his entry, on preemption warrant, made the 8th day of June, 1780; and to do such other and further acts therein, as may be deemed necessary, and agreeably to law.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JOS. PENN. 19th July, 1803.

STATE OF KENTUCKY. Fayette Circuit Court, June Term, 1803.

Robert Johnson, Complainant, Against Francis Boykin, George Langfort, William Miller, David Barrow, Thomas Jourdan, Robert Jourdan, Francis Marshall Boykin, and Boykin, heirs and representatives of John Lawrence, deceased, and Josiah Barker, administrator of William Davis, deceased.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that it be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A Copy, Teste THOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. e.

